

Two New Cypraeid Species in the Genus *Erronea*

BY

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(Plate 46)

ANOTHER COWRIE SPECIES that appears not to have been previously known has been sent to me by Mr. Fernando G. Dayrit of Manila. This very interesting animal was collected at the northern end of Samar Island, eastern Philippines, in the area of San Antonio.

At first inspection the shell reminds one of the east Australian *Erronea (Gratiadusta) walkeri continens* (IREDALE, 1935). However, many of the shell characters and the dorsal color-layering prove it to be otherwise. The differences are striking, and there seems to be no other alternative than to compare it with another east Australian species, *E. (Adusta) xanthodon* (SOWERBY, 1832), to which it seems most closely related. Because this shell does appear to be new to science I propose to call it

Erronea fernandoi C. N. CATE, spec. nov.

(Plate 46, Figures 1a to 1d)

Holotype: Shell long, narrow, sub-pyriform, heavy; base somewhat convexly swollen, narrowly concave anteriorly; lip narrow; terminals well formed, semi-beaked; margin perceptibly thickened on left side and rounded; right margin thickened, angled, upswept and shouldered; both margins flattened anteriorly, flanged, forming a sharp angle with vertical surface of body whorl; aperture straight, narrow, sides parallel; teeth numerous, very small, fine, slightly longer on columella, — on outer lip

short, blunt, broader, with wider interstices, — in either case only very slightly extending onto base; columella smooth posteriorly, with adaxial edge indistinctly lined with widely spaced, barely visible, larger, rudimentary teeth; columellar teeth pronounced at adapical point of long, narrow, shallow fossula, where base teeth are much heavier, and cross the fossula in bold relief; terminal ridge almost straight, abapical left side bifidly grooved into two parts; rear surface of shell umbilicate, with dark-brown to brownish black apex faintly visible within.

Primary shell color light grey, overlaid with a thick mass of irregularly spaced light brown flecks, resulting in an olive green appearance, which is much lighter in some specimens; a central wide dark brown blotch, in some cases a broad band, covering approximately one third of the dorsum (a central dorsal blotch would be an exception to this), extends from margin to margin, becoming lighter as it approaches left side; large dark brown color blotches on either side at base of abapical terminal collar, with loosely scattered large brown spots in both margins, nearly becoming obscure on the base; base, teeth, interstices, and inner surface of terminals white, occasionally very pale beige; columella and upper surface of terminals pale brown.

Measurements: The holotype of *Erronea fernandoi* is 19.0 mm long, 10.4 mm wide, and 8.8 mm high, and shows 22 labial and 18 columellar teeth; the terminal ridges were excluded from the count.

Explanation of Plate 46

Figures 1 a to 1 d: *Erronea fernandoi* C. N. CATE, spec. nov. ($\times 2\frac{1}{2}$)

Figures 2 a, 2 b: *Erronea steineri* C. N. CATE, spec. nov. ($\times 2\frac{1}{2}$)

1 a, 2 a: Dorsal view; 1 b, 2 b: Ventral view; 1 c: Right lateral view; 1 d: Left lateral view of the holotypes.



Figure 1 a



Figure 1 b



Figure 1 c



Figure 1 d

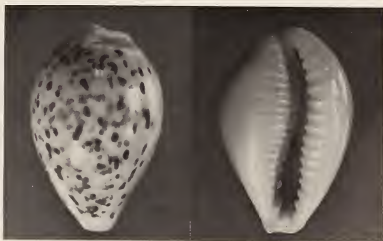


Figure 2 a



Figure 2 b

